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	Type	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp	Comments	Error Definition	Errors
1	BRS	L1	1725147	composition	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2002/11/17 11:01			0
2	BRS	L2	259	extracellular adj matrix adj (compound or material)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2002/11/17 11:03			0
3	BRS	L3	69483	glycosaminoglycan or collagen or cartilage or (chrondroitin adj sulfate) or glycoprotein or proteoglycan	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2002/11/17 11:04			0
4	BRS	L4	40111	phospholipid or glycolipid or lipoprotein	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2002/11/17 11:06			0
5	BRS	L5	225168	(amino adj acid) or glycine or alanine or leucine or isoleucine or threonine or cysteine or methionine or cystine or serine or valine	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2002/11/17 11:10			0
6	BRS	L6	820	(2 or 3) same 4 same 5	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2002/11/17 11:11			0
7	BRS	L7	111	1 same 6	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2002/11/17 11:11			0
8	BRS	L8	105172	(pharmaceutical or therapeutic) adj composition	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2002/11/17 11:12			0
9	BRS	L9	43	6 same 8	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2002/11/17 11:28			0

	Type	L #	Hits	S arch Text	DBs	Time Stamp	Comm ents	Error Defin ition	Er ro rs
10	BRS	L10	108109	penicillin or cephalosporin or cyclosporin or antibiotic or immunosuppressant	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2002/11/17 11:29			0
11	BRS	L11	137514	molar adj ratio	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2002/11/17 11:30			0
12	BRS	L12	2012	5 same 11	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2002/11/17 11:30			0
13	BRS	L13	17	10 same 12	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2002/11/17 11:31			0
14	BRS	L14	0	6 same 13	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2002/11/17 11:32			0
15	BRS	L15	659	12 same (peptide or polypeptide or protein or medicant)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2002/11/17 11:33			0
16	BRS	L16	1	6 same 15	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2002/11/17 11:34			0
17	BRS	L17	635761	mineral or vitamin or antioxidant or (omega-3 adj oil) or zinc or (zinc adj oxide)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2002/11/17 11:36			0
18	BRS	L18	211	6 same 17	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2002/11/17 11:36			0
19	BRS	L19	20	7 same 17	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2002/11/17 11:36			0

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FILE 'MEDLINE, CAPLUS, BIOSIS, EMBASE, SCISEARCH, AGRICOLA' ENTERED AT
12:22:32 ON 17 NOV 2002
L1 2800622 S COMPOSITION
L2 23697 S (PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITION) OR (THERAPEUTIC COMPOSITION)
L3 11029 S (EXTRACELLULAR MATRIX) (W) (MATERIAL OR COMPOUND OR COMPONENT
L4 1097283 S GLYCOSAMINOGLYCAN OR COLLAGEN OR CARTILAGE OR (CHRONDROITIN S
L5 758458 S PHOSPHOLIPID OR GLYCOLIPID OR LIPOPROTEIN
L6 2753150 S (AMINO ACID) OR GLYCINE OR ALANINE OR LEUCINE OR ISOLEUCINE
L7 0 S L2 (P) (L3 OR L4) (P) L5 (P) L6
L8 256 S L1 (P) (L3 OR L4) (P) L5 (P) L6
L9 111 DUPLICATE REMOVE L8 (145 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L10 0 S L9 (P) (PHARMACEUTICAL OR THERAPEUTIC OR MEDICAMENT)
L11 15 S L9 (P) TREAT?
L12 0 S (MOLAR RATION) (P) L9
L13 1038986 S PENICILLIN OR CAPHALOSPORIN OR CYCLOSPORIN OR ANTIBIOTIC OR I
L14 6279 S L6 (P) (MOLAR RATIO)
L15 69 S L13 (P) L14
L16 0 S L15 (P) (L3 OR L4) (P) L5
L17 2126390 S MINERAL OR VITAMIN OR ANTIOXIDANT OR (OMEGA-3 OIL) OR ZINC OR
L18 5 S L9 (P) L17

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=> s composition
L1     2800622 COMPOSITION

=> s (pharmaceutical composition) or (therapeutic composition)
L2       23697 (PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITION) OR (THERAPEUTIC COMPOSITION)

=> s (extracellular matrix) (w) (material or compound or component)
L3       11029 (EXTRACELLULAR MATRIX) (W) (MATERIAL OR COMPOUND OR COMPONENT)

=> s glycosaminoglycan or collagen or cartilage or (chrondroitin sulfate) or glycoprotein or prote
L4     1097283 GLYCOSAMINOGLYCAN OR COLLAGEN OR CARTILAGE OR (CHRONDROITIN
               SULFATE) OR GLYCOPROTEIN OR PROTEOGLYCAN

=> s phospholipid or glycolipid or lipoprotein
L5      758458 PHOSPHOLIPID OR GLYCOLIPID OR LIPOPROTEIN

=> s (amino acid ) or Glycine or alanine or leucine or isoleucine or threonine or cystiene or cyst
   4 FILES SEARCHED...
L6     2753150 (AMINO ACID ) OR GLYCINE OR ALANINE OR LEUCINE OR ISOLEUCINE OR
               THREONINE OR CYSTIENE OR CYSTINE OR METHIONINE OR SERINE OR
               VALINE

=> s l2 (p) (l3 or l4) (p) l5 (p) l6
L7           0 L2 (P) (L3 OR L4) (P) L5 (P) L6

=> s l1 (p) (l3 or l4) (p) l5 (p) l6
L8         256 L1 (P) (L3 OR L4) (P) L5 (P) L6

=> duplicate remove l8
DUPLICATE PREFERENCE IS 'MEDLINE, CAPLUS, BIOSIS, EMBASE, SCISEARCH, AGRICOLA'
KEEP DUPLICATES FROM MORE THAN ONE FILE?  Y/(N):n
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L8
L9           111 DUPLICATE REMOVE L8 (145 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s l9 (p) (pharmaceutical or therapeutic or medicament)
PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'L66 (P) '
PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'L68 (P) '
L10          0 L9 (P) (PHARMACEUTICAL OR THERAPEUTIC OR MEDICAMENT)

=> s l9 (p) treat?
PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'L79 (P) TREAT?'
PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
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FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'L81 (P) TREAT?'
L11 15 L9 (P) TREAT?

=> d l11 1-15 ibib abs

L11 ANSWER 1 OF 15 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 93228357 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 93228357 PubMed ID: 8470904
TITLE: Purification and characterization of monkey (Macaca nemestrina) tracheobronchial mucin.
AUTHOR: Devaraj H; Griffith J W; Sheykhnazari M; Naziruddin B; Sachdev G P; Bhavanandan V P
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biological Chemistry, M. S. Hershey Medical Center, Pennsylvania State University, Hershey 17033.
CONTRACT NUMBER: HL42651 (NHLBI)
SOURCE: ARCHIVES OF BIOCHEMISTRY AND BIOPHYSICS, (1993 Apr) 302 (1) 285-93.
Journal code: 0372430. ISSN: 0003-9861.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199305
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19930521
Last Updated on STN: 19930521
Entered Medline: 19930512
AB A major mucin ***glycoprotein*** was purified from monkey (Macaca nemestrina) bronchoalveolar lavages by gel filtration, delipidation, and a series of density gradient centrifugations in cesium trifluoroacetate/guanidinium chloride. Lipids noncovalently associated with the mucin amounted to 24-36% by weight and consisted primarily of ***phospholipids*** and ***glycolipids*** . The mucin preparation was free of low-molecular-weight protein/ ***glycoprotein*** contaminants, ***glycosaminoglycans*** / ***proteoglycans*** , and nucleic acids. The weight-average molecular weight and radius of gyration of the mucin in buffer containing 6 M guanidinium chloride was estimated to be approximately 1.56 x 10(6) and 100 nm, respectively, by laser light scattering technique. When the mucin was dissolved in 0.15 M NaCl, a considerably higher molecular weight of approximately 5.05 x 10(6) and a larger radius of gyration of approximately 127 nm were observed suggesting aggregation of the mucin molecules. ***Amino*** ***acid*** ***composition*** of the ***glycoprotein*** was characteristic of mucins with ***threonine*** , ***serine*** , glutamic acid, proline, ***glycine*** , and ***alanine*** comprising 63%. The total carbohydrate content was 71.5% and consisted of GalNAc, GlcNAc, Gal, sialic acids, and fucose in the molar ratio of 1.0:2.2:2.4:1.4:1.2 with no detectable mannose. Alkaline borohydride ***treatment*** indicated that 65% of the ***threonine*** and 27% of the ***serine*** are substituted by saccharides via GalNAc residues. An antisera produced against the purified mucin was found to react well with the native and weakly with the deglycosylated mucins and will be useful for immunoassays. A second, minor, mucin ***glycoprotein*** obtained during the purification was also partially characterized.

L11 ANSWER 2 OF 15 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 89025571 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 89025571 PubMed ID: 2460078
TITLE: A new class of Paramecium surface proteins anchored in the plasma membrane by a glycosylinositol phospholipid. Membrane anchor of Paramecium cross-reacting glycoproteins.
AUTHOR: Deregnaucourt C; Keller A M; Capdeville Y
CORPORATE SOURCE: Centre de Genetique Moleculaire, Departement 1, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Gif-sur-Yvette, France.
SOURCE: BIOCHEMICAL JOURNAL, (1988 Jul 15) 253 (2) 395-400.
Journal code: 2984726R. ISSN: 0264-6021.
PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198811
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900308

Last Updated on STN: 19960129
Entered Medline: 19881121

AB ***Treatment*** of paramecia with ethanol or Triton X-100 solubilizes a major membrane protein, namely the surface antigen (SAg), and a set of glycopeptides in the range 40-60 kDa, which cross-react with the SAg. We demonstrate that these glycopeptides, called 'cross-reacting ***glycoproteins*** ' (CRGs), are distinct molecules from the SAg. First, after purification of CRGs from ethanolic extracts of Paramecium primaurelia expressing the 156G SAg, the ***amino*** ***acid*** ***composition*** of a given CRG was found to be different from, and incompatible with, that of the 156G SAg. Secondly, we showed that the CRGs, although not immunologically detectable, are present in fractions containing the myristoylated form of the 156G SAg. The ***treatment*** of these fractions by phosphatidylinositol-specific phospholipases C enables us to reveal the CRGs through the unmasking of two distinct epitopes. One is the 'cross-reacting determinant' (CRD), initially described for the variant surface ***glycoproteins*** (VSGs) of Trypanosoma; the other determinant, called 'det-2355', is specific to the SAg and to the CRGs. Our results suggest that (1) phosphatidylinositol is covalently linked to the CRGs and (2) the CRD and the det-2355 are localized in the same region of the CRGs. We propose that the CRGs are a new set of surface proteins anchored in the cell membrane of Paramecium via a glycosylinositol ***phospholipid*** , in the same way as the SAgs.

L11 ANSWER 3 OF 15 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 86232308 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 86232308 PubMed ID: 3754957
TITLE: Hydrophobic surfactant-associated protein in whole lung surfactant and its importance for biophysical activity in lung surfactant extracts used for replacement therapy.
AUTHOR: Whitsett J A; Ohning B L; Ross G; Meuth J; Weaver T; Holm B A; Shapiro D L; Notter R H
CONTRACT NUMBER: HL-00945 (NHLBI)
HL-10124 (NHLBI)
HL-28623 (NHLBI)
+
SOURCE: PEDIATRIC RESEARCH, (1986 May) 20 (5) 460-7.
Journal code: 0100714. ISSN: 0031-3998.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198606
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900321
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19860627

AB Hydrophobic protein of 6,000 and 14,000 daltons was isolated from mammalian pulmonary surfactant obtained from canine, human, and bovine alveolar lavage material. Low molecular weight, hydrophobic, surfactant-associated protein (SAP), herein referred to as SAP 6-14, was distinguished from SAP-35, the major ***glycoprotein*** in mammalian surfactants (the 35,000 dalton ***glycoprotein*** A or apolipoprotein A) by ***amino*** ***acid*** ***composition*** , peptide mapping, and by resistance of SAP 6-14 to digestion by endoglycosidase F, collagenase, trypsin, and other proteases. The ***amino*** ***acid*** ***composition*** of SAP 6-14 was found to be highly enriched in ***leucine*** and other hydrophobic ***amino*** ***acids*** . The characteristics of protein isolated from bovine replacement surfactant extracts utilized for the ***treatment*** of hyaline membrane disease in humans were also studied. SAP 6-14 isolated from calf lung surfactant replacement extracts (CLSE) and surfactant-TA were found to be identical to SAP 6-14 isolated from ether/ethanol extracts of various mammalian surfactants. By contrast, SAP-35, the major surfactant-associated ***glycoprotein*** of molecular weight = 35,000, and other higher molecular weight proteins were not detected in significant quantities in the CLSE or surfactant-TA replacement surfactants, either by highly sensitive silver stain analysis or by immunoblot using monospecific antisera generated against bovine SAP-35. Biophysical studies of the CLSE replacement surfactant containing only SAP 6-14 and native ***phospholipids*** demonstrated full surface activity compared to natural lung surfactant. Dynamic surface tension lowering and

adsorption properties of CLSE were essentially identical to those of freshly isolated bovine whole surfactant. Thus, hydrophobic SAP 6-14 is the only protein detected in bovine lung extract surfactants with full biophysical activity.(ABSTRACT TRUNCATED AT 250 WORDS)

L11 ANSWER 4 OF 15 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 84203110 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 84203110 PubMed ID: 6721905
TITLE: Changes in the connective tissue proteins, glycosaminoglycans and calcium in the arteries of the cynomolgus monkey during atherosclerotic induction and regression.
AUTHOR: Hollander W; Colombo M; Faris B; Franzblau C; Schmid K; Wernli M; Bernasconi U
CONTRACT NUMBER: HL-13262 (NHLBI)
SOURCE: ATHEROSCLEROSIS, (1984 Apr) 51 (1) 89-108. Journal code: 0242543. ISSN: 0021-9150.
PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198406
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900319
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19840621
AB The chemical ***composition*** of the aorta, carotid, coronary and cerebral arteries of the cynomolgus monkey was determined during the induction and 'regression' of atherosclerosis. The feeding of a 2% cholesterol and 10% butter diet for 6 months resulted in extensive and severe atherosclerosis involving the aorta, carotid and coronary arteries. The involvement of these vessels was reflected by increases in arterial weight and chemical content of cholesterol, ***collagen*** , elastin, ***glycosaminoglycans*** (GAGs) and calcium. The cerebral arteries, which showed no atherosclerotic involvement, likewise showed no significant changes in weight and ***composition*** . During the 12-month regression period marked changes in the chemical ***composition*** of the involved arteries occurred and these included further increases in the ***collagen*** , GAG and calcium content of the vessels and decreases in the free and esterified cholesterol content. These changes were consistent with the gross and microscopic findings which revealed that during regression the pre-established lesions had not decreased in size but had become more fibrotic and calcified while the number of foam cells and amount of lipid contained in the lesion had decreased. During induction and regression, much of the cholesterol contained in the involved vessels appeared to be present in a crystalline form as indicated by the appearance of cholesterol clefts in the lesions. Aortic ***collagen*** was not altered with respect to ***amino*** ***acid*** ***composition*** and behavior in acrylamide gels throughout the study. However, elastin prepared by hot alkali ***treatment*** from diseased vessels, showed minor changes in ***amino*** ***acids*** during induction and marked changes during regression presumably due to the binding of ***glycoproteins*** to the elastin. The GAG ***composition*** of the involved arteries did not change during induction, whereas during regression the percent dermatan sulfate increased while the percent of heparan sulfate decreased. The over-all findings are consistent with the concept that the interaction of the connective tissue proteins with the GAGs, ***lipoproteins*** and calcium of the artery plays an important role in the development and regression of advanced atherosclerotic disease.

L11 ANSWER 5 OF 15 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 83108655 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 83108655 PubMed ID: 6130060
TITLE: Properties of pili from Escherichia coli SS142 that mediate mannose-resistant adhesion to mammalian cells.
AUTHOR: Mett H; Kloetzlen L; Vosbeck K
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF BACTERIOLOGY, (1983 Feb) 153 (2) 1038-44. Journal code: 2985120R. ISSN: 0021-9193.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 198303
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN 19900318
Last Updated on STN: 19950206
Entered Medline: 19830317

AB We isolated pili from Escherichia coli SS142. These pili had a diameter of 6 nm and an average length of 400 nm. They were composed of subunits with a molecular weight of 18,000. Their ***amino*** ***acid*** ***composition*** was determined; ***methionine*** and proline were not detected. The isolated pili retained mannose-resistant hemagglutinating activity. Proteolytic digestion and glutaraldehyde fixation led to partial or complete loss of the hemagglutinating activity of the pili without causing any detectable damage to their supramolecular structure, which was only disintegrated by ***treatment*** with hot sodium dodecyl sulfate. The hemagglutinating activity of E. coli SS142 was inhibited by the ***glycoproteins*** fetuin and Tamm-Horsfall protein, as well as by the ***glycolipids*** phytyl lactoside, dansyl-sphingosine lactoside, and digalactosyl diglyceride. Isolated pili inhibited the adhesion of the homologous strain E. coli SS142 to Intestine 407 cell monolayers, but did not inhibit the adhesion of E. coli strain B-413, B-506, or 2699. This indicates that E. coli SS142 binds to a receptor different from those recognized by the other strains and that mannose-resistant adhesion to tissue culture cells can be classified into different subtypes.

L11 ANSWER 6 OF 15 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 80153659 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 80153659 PubMed ID: 7362702
TITLE: Characterization and properties of a lipoprotein-complexing proteoglycan from human aorta.
AUTHOR: Camejo G; Lalaguna F; Lopez F; Starosta R
SOURCE: ATHEROSCLEROSIS, (1980 Mar) 35 (3) 307-20.
Journal code: 0242543. ISSN: 0021-9150.
PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198005
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900315
Last Updated on STN: 19900315
Entered Medline: 19800530

AB The preparation of a ***proteoglycan*** (PG) from human aortic intima-media is described. The PG was obtained from intima-media homogenates by differential centrifugation, exclusion chromatography and preparative agarose electrophoresis. Crude or purified preparations of the ***proteoglycan*** are capable of forming specific insoluble complexes with LDL, purified or in serum. This product has been labelled ***lipoprotein*** -complexing ***proteoglycan*** (LCP-3). On agarose and cellulose acetate electrophoresis LCP-3 appears as a single band. However, its ***glycosaminoglycan*** (GAG) moiety shows a ***composition*** and chromatographic behaviour compatible with hybrid or mixed chains of chondroitin-6-so4, dermatan sulfate and heparin and/or heparan sulfate. The specificity of LCP-3 for LDL disappears when it is ***treated*** with testicular hyaluronidase or proteolytic enzymes. Ionic strength, pH, Ca++ and Mg++ modulate the amount of LDL insolubilized. The ***amino*** ***acid*** ***composition*** of the protein from LCP-3 is that of a basic protein(s), perhaps bound covalently through xylose-- ***serine*** residues to the GAG's. The estimated molecular weight of LCP-3 is 1 to 5 x 10(6) daltons. The presence of LCP-3 to intima-media and its specificity for interacting with LDL at conditions near to physiological ones are suggestive of the role that this type of structure may play in the association of the atherogenic ***lipoproteins*** with components of the arterial intima-media.

L11 ANSWER 7 OF 15 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 76136332 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 76136332 PubMed ID: 56198
TITLE: Studies on the isolation and partial characterization of apolipoprotein D and lipoprotein D of human plasma.
AUTHOR: McConathy W J; Alaupovic P
SOURCE: BIOCHEMISTRY, (1976 Feb 10) 15 (3) 515-20.
Journal code: 0370623. ISSN: 0006-2960.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 197606
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900313
Last Updated on STN: 19900313
Entered Medline: 19760602

AB This report describes further studies on the characterization of apolipoprotein D (ApoD), a recently recognized human plasma apolipoprotein, and presents results on the isolation and distribution of its ***lipoprotein*** form, ***lipoprotein*** D (LP-D). ApoD, isolated by a procedure combining hydroxylapatite and Sephadex G-100 column chromatography, migrated on 7% polyacrylamide gel as a single band with a mobility intermediate between those of A-II and C-II polypeptides. On double diffusion and immunoelectrophoresis, ApoD reacted only with antiserum to ApoD. It was characterized by the presence of all common ***amino*** ***acids*** including half- ***cystine*** . The amino terminal acid was blocked. Carbohydrate analysis demonstrated that ApoD is a ***glycoprotein*** with glucose, mannose, galactose, glucosamine, and sialic acid accounting for 18% of the dry weight of ApoD. The estimated molecular weight of ApoD IS 22 100. ApoD occurs in the serum as a ***lipoprotein*** which was isolated from high density lipoproteins3 by two different chromatographic procedures. In the first procedure, high density lipoproteins3 were ***treated*** with neuraminidase and chromatographed on concanavlin A. The retained fraction containing LP-D was purified by hydroxylapatite column chromatography. Alternatively, LP-D was isolated by a procedure combining chromatography of high density lipoproteins3 or whole serum on an immunosorber containing antibodies to ApoD, and hydroxylapatite column chromatography. LP-D displayed a single, symmetrical boundary in the analytical ultracentrifuge and a single band on 7% polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis. When injected into rabbits it produced antisera that reacted only with ApoD. On immunoelectrophoresis LP-D had a mobility different from that of ***lipoprotein*** A (LP-A). A direct immunological comparison of LP-D and LP-A showed a reaction of nonidentity. LP-D consists of 65-75% protein and 25-35% lipid. The lipid moiety contains cholesterol, cholesterol ester, triglyceride, and ***phospholipid*** . The ***phospholipid*** . ***composition*** is characterized by a relative high content of lysolecithin and sphingomyelin and a relatively low content of lecithin. We have concluded from these studies that ApoD is a unique apolipoprotein that exists in the form of a distinct ***lipoprotein*** family with a macromolecular distribution extending from very low density ***lipoproteins*** into very high density ***lipoproteins*** , but with a maximum concentration in high density lipoproteins3 and a minimum concentration in high density ***lipoproteins*** .

L11 ANSWER 8 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:809107 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:40301
TITLE: A new cosmetic solution for a mild to moderate xerosis
AUTHOR(S): Morganti, P.; Fabrizi, G.; James, B.
CORPORATE SOURCE: R. and D - Mavi Sud S.r.l., Aprilla, 04011, Italy
SOURCE: Journal of Applied Cosmetology (1999), 17(3), 86-93
CODEN: JACOEL; ISSN: 0392-8543
PUBLISHER: International Ediemme
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB As it is known, ceramides, together with cholesterol and fatty acids making up the lamellar layers, play a key role in maintaining balanced the lipid barrier of the skin. PCA, a fundamental agent of the NMF (Natural Moisturizing Factors), and ***glycine*** , the main component of ***collagen*** , behave as "cutaneous sponges" able to hold water for a long time at the deep cutaneous level. Hyaluronic acid and some chitosan-derivs., contribute to cutaneous superficial hydration, acting both as topical protectors and as active principles able to hold high quantities of water. Based on the aforementioned facts, the hydrating activity of a special multilamellar ***compn*** . based on ***phospholipids*** , ceramide-6 and phytosphingosine enriched with hyaluronic acid, a chitosan deriv., vitamin C, PCA, ***glycine*** and arginine was studied. The study was a randomized double-blind placebo-controlled study, carried out at two dermatol. offices on 40 very dry skinned female volunteers aged 23-35. The product activity was

measured by a clin. score method and by measuring hydration and superficial skin lipids using the 3C System (Dermotech, Rome, Italy) for a three month period. Skin tolerability was also controlled. This 12-wk study, has shown the multi-lamellar ***compn*** . to be significantly superior to placebo in the ***treatment*** of mild to severe xerosis. In fact, both the hydration and the surface lipids increased quickly on the area ***treated*** from 70% to 80% ($p<0.005$). Moreover, there was a significant correlation ($r=0.94$) between the results recorded by the clin. score method and these obtained by the 3C System. The product was generally well tolerated and no side effects were detected during the study.

REFERENCE COUNT: 20 THERE ARE 20 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 9 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:538559 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:274034
TITLE: Immunomodulating compositions from bile
INVENTOR(S): Rang, Romeo
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Imutec Corp., Can.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 165 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9507089	A1	19950316	WO 1994-CA494	19940909
W: AM, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, NL, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SI, SK, TJ, TT, UA, US, UZ				
RW: KE, MW, SD, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2171281	AA	19950316	CA 1994-2171281	19940909
AU 9476489	A1	19950327	AU 1994-76489	19940909
EP 717631	A1	19960626	EP 1994-926737	19940909
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
CN 1136777	A	19961127	CN 1994-194002	19940909
JP 09502706	T2	19970318	JP 1994-508370	19940909
NO 9600907	A	19960430	NO 1996-907	19960306
FI 9601109	A	19960506	FI 1996-1109	19960308
AU 9897242	A1	19990304	AU 1998-97242	19981221
AU 732816	B2	20010503		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
US 1993-118269 A 19930909
US 1993-155303 A 19931122
US 1994-231726 A 19940424
AU 1994-76489 A3 19940909
WO 1994-CA494 W 19940909

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 122:274034
GI

/ Structure 1 in file .gra /

AB A ***compn*** . for use as an immunomodulator comprises small-mol.-wt. components (<3000 Da) extractable from bile of animals which (a) are capable of stimulating monocytes and macrophages in vitro; (b) are capable of modulating tumor necrosis factor prodn.; (c) contain no measurable IL-1a, IL-1b, TNF, IL-6, IL-8, IL-4, GM-CSF or IFN-.gamma.; (d) have an anti-proliferative effect in a malignant mouse hybridoma cell line; (e) show no cytotoxicity to human peripheral blood mononuclear cells; and (f) contain no endotoxin. The bile components may include steroids [I; X = H, OH, :O, OSO3H; Y = CHMe(CH2)3R1, CHMe(CH2)2R2; R1 = CHMe2, CHMeCH2OH, CHMeCHO, CO2H; R2 = CH(OH)CHMeCO2H, CO2H, CONHR; R = ***amino*** ***acid*** residue] and their .DELTA.4, .DELTA.5(6), and .DELTA.6 dehydro derivs., ***phospholipids*** , sphingolipids, diglycerides, oligosaccharides, mucin or ***proteoglycan*** hydrolysis products, fat-sol. vitamins, glutamic acid conjugates, alkylamines, fatty acids,

etc. Thus, bovine gall bl[redacted]der bile was mixed with an equ[redacted]vol. of EtOH, centrifuged, optionally [redacted]*treated*** with activated C[redacted]oncd. by evapn., and extd. with Et2O, and the aq. phase was buffered, autoclaved, and analyzed by HPLC.

L11 ANSWER 10 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1977:3246 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 86:3246
TITLE: Phospholipids in plasma lipoproteins and cell membranes: relation to vascular disease
AUTHOR(S): Jackson, Richard L.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Med., Baylor Coll. Med., Houston, Tex., USA
SOURCE: Cardiovasc. Res. Cent. Bull. (1973), 11(4), 104-21
CODEN: CRCBAK
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The major protein (or apolipoprotein) from human plasma high-d. ***lipoproteins*** has been isolated and shown to contain 2 monomeric units covalently linked by a single disulfide bond. Based on its carboxyl-terminal ***amino*** ***acid*** , the protein was designated apoLP-Gln-II. It contained no histidine, arginine, of tryptophan. ***Amino*** ***acid*** anal. of reduced-aminoethylated apoLP-Gln-II indicated 77 residues and a single ***methionine*** per monomeric unit. Two unique cyanogen bromide fragments, CNBr III and IV, were isolated from the reduced-aminoethylated protein and accounted for all of the 77 ***amino*** ***acids*** of the monomer. CNBr IV had 26 residues, a blocked amino-terminus, no ***isoleucine*** , one residue of aminoethylcysteine, carboxyl-terminal homoserine and corresponded to the amino-terminal and ***cystine*** -contg. portion of apoLP-Gln-II. CNBr III had 51 ***amino*** ***acids*** (including one residue of ***isoleucine***), carboxyl-terminal glutamine, and no aminoethylcysteine and corresponded to the carboxyl-terminus of apoLP-Gln-II. ApoLP-Gln-II and the 2 cyanogen bromide fragments have been tested for their ability to bind phosphatidyl choline by the iinhibition of the reactivation of delipidated mitochondrial .beta.-hydroxybutyric dehydrogenase; CNBr III but not CNBr IV retained the ability to bind phosphatidyl choline. The major ***glycoprotein*** from human red cell membranes was isolated and characterized. The protein contained 200 ***amino*** ***acids*** , a mol. wt. of 55,000 and had 60% carbohydrate. ***Treatment*** of the ***glycoprotein*** with cyanogen bromide yielded 5 fragments. Three of these (designated C-1, C-2, and C-5) have been aligned as unique portions of a single polypeptide chain. C-5 and C-1 represented the N-terminal fragments, in that order, and the 3rd, C-2, was the C-terminal fragment of the original polypeptide chain. From the ***amino*** ***acid*** ***compn*** . and carbohydrate content of C-5, C-1, and C-2 the mol. could be divided into 3 distinct regions. These were a receptor or carbohydrate-contg. N-terminal segment, an internal hydrophobic domain of approx. 30 residues, and a hydrophilic, proline-rich-C-terminal portion. This unique mol. topoggraphy suggested an amphipathic model for the in situ orientation of this mol. in which the hydrophobic domain of the ***glycoprotein*** lies within the ***phospholipid*** bilayer of the membrane. A partial ***amino*** ***acid*** sequence of the hydrophobic domain was reported. These studies suggested that specific ***amino*** ***acid*** sequences are required for ***phospholipid*** binding to sol. and membrane proteins.

L11 ANSWER 11 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1971:549294 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 75:149294
TITLE: Proteins and glycoproteins of hamster kidney fibroblast (BHK21) plasma membranes and endoplasmic reticulum
AUTHOR(S): Gahmberg, Carl G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Serol. Bacteriol., Univ. Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland
SOURCE: Biochim. Biophys. Acta (1971), 249(1), 81-95
CODEN: BBACAQ
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Hamster fibroblast plasma membranes and endoplasmic reticulum were solubilized by Na dodecyl sulfate and 2-mercaptoethanol ***treatment***

and studied by polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis in the presence of Na dodecyl sulfate. The electrophoretic patterns of plasma membranes and endoplasmic retculum differed. The ***amino*** ***acid*** ***compns*** . of 3 major plasma membrane protein bands differed significantly. Both membranes contained a fast-moving component of low apparent mol. wt. (<10,000) in Na dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis. It could be stained with Coomassie Blue and labeled by ***amino*** ***acids*** and glucosamine but not by fucose. It was probably lipid since its mobility on polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis corresponded to that of isolated radioactive gangliosides and ***phospholipids*** and quant. ***amino*** ***acid*** anal. showed it did not contain protein. When cells were labeled with glucosamine or fucose the labels were 9-12 times more concd. in the plasma membranes than in the homogenate. The apparent mol. wts. of the major plasma membrane and endoplasmic reticulum ***glycoproteins*** were detd. by polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis.

L11 ANSWER 12 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1968:457536 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 69:57536
TITLE: An envelope-specific glycoprotein from Escherichia coli B
AUTHOR(S): Okuda, Shinichi; Weinbaum, George
CORPORATE SOURCE: Albert Einstein Med. Center, Philadelphia, Pa., USA
SOURCE: Biochemistry (1968), 7(8), 2819-25
CODEN: BICHAW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB An envelope-specific ***glycoprotein*** has been isolated from E. coli B. This ***glycoprotein*** is phenol sol. and accounts for about 10% of the total cell protein, 35-45% of the total envelope protein, and 50-60% of the partially purified membrane protein. There is about 4% carbohydrate assocd. with the ***glycoprotein*** . N-Acetylglucosamine-14C is rapidly incorporated into the ***glycoprotein*** , and the amt. of incorporation is not appreciably reduced by an excess of ***amino*** ***acids*** in the growth medium. The ***glycoprotein*** is isolated as a ***phospholipid*** - ***glycoprotein*** complex. The complex is quant. aggregated in the presence of 0.02M Mg2+ or Ca2+. Aggregation is dependent upon the presence of both ***glycoprotein*** and ***phospholipid*** . ***Amino*** ***acid*** anal. of the ***glycoprotein*** shows that aspartic acid and tyrosine are increased relative to the ***amino*** ***acid*** ***compn*** . of isolated envelopes. Acrylamide gel electrophoresis shows that the ***glycoprotein*** dissoc. in the presence of urea and the multiple-banding pattern is clearest in acidic conditions. Pronase ***treatment*** of the ***glycoprotein*** (labeled with N-acetylglucosamine-14C) produced a series of labeled glycopeptides which were isolated by Sephadex G-25 filtration and high-voltage electrophoresis. At least one glycopeptide contains aspartic acid and glucosamine. The exact linkage was not detd. Inhibitors of protein synthesis such as chloramphenicol or phenethyl alc. inhibit this ***glycoprotein*** synthesis in vivo. The envelope-specific ***glycoprotein*** of E. coli B may have antigenic similarties to beef heart mitochondrial structural protein.

L11 ANSWER 13 OF 15 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1982:238904 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA74:11384
TITLE: BIOCHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF BIOLOGICALLY ACTIVE FC-GAMMA RECEPTORS OF HUMAN B LYMPHOCYTES.
AUTHOR(S): SUZUKI T; TAKI T; HACHIMINE K; SADASIVAN R
CORPORATE SOURCE: DEP. MICROBIOL., UNIV. KANS. MED. CENT., COLL. HEALTH SCI. HOSP., RAINBOW BLVD. AT 39TH, KANSAS CITY, KANS. 66103.
SOURCE: MOL IMMUNOL, (1981) 18 (1), 55-66.
CODEN: MOIMD5. ISSN: 0161-5890.
FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
LANGUAGE: English
AB Biochemical and biological properties of Fc.gamma. receptors isolated from several different CLL [chronic lymphocytic leukemia] patients cell lysates were investigated to gain insight into their structure-function relationship. The Fc.gamma.R proteins isolated in a relatively homogenous and biologically active form are a single polypeptide chain of MW near

30,000 that starts with an amino terminal residue of ***glycine*** . Extensive reduction and alkylation did not change their mobility in SDS-PAGE [sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis], behavior during gel filtration, isoelectric points in 6 M urea and ***amino*** ***acid*** ***compositions*** . Their ***amino*** ***acid*** ***compositions*** are essentially identical to each other, and are characterized by 2 readily alkylatable cysteinyl residues. Fc.gamma.R proteins apparently lack glucosamine and galactosamine, which are the usual components of ***glycoproteins*** . Tryptic peptide maps of Fc.gamma.R materials isolated from 3 different CLL patients cell lysates were nearly identical to each other. The number of typtic peptides identified by ninhydrin staining were in good agreement with those expected from the total number of lysyl and arginyl residues estimated by ***amino*** ***acid*** analysis using the assumed MW of 30,000 for Fc.gamma.R materials. Fc.gamma.R materials appeared to be associated with a mole of ***phospholipids*** and a mole of free fatty acid per mole of protein. The ***phospholipids*** associated with Fc.gamma.R proteins were phosphatidyl-choline, - ***serine*** and -ethanolamine, which are the usual components of the plasmsa membrane of mammalian cells. Their association with Fc.gamma.R proteins seems to be tight, since 70% of phosphorus associated with Fc.gamma.R protein remained bound after delipidation and only phospholipase C ***treatment*** released .apprx. 75% of P from Fc.gamma.R. The fatty acids extracted from 2 different Fc.gamma.R materials were found by gas chromatography to be similar to each other and were composed of the usual membrane fatty acids (C16:0, C18:0 and C18:1). One preparation showed the association of a small but significant amount of arachiodonic acid (C20:4). Delipidation by chloroform-methanol and phospholipase C ***treatment*** did not affect the IgG-binding capacity of Fc.gamma.R materials.

L11 ANSWER 14 OF 15 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2002 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 81086220 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1981086220
TITLE: Changes in phospholipid and ganglioside during differentiation of mouse myeloid leukemia cells.
AUTHOR: Saito M.; Nojiri H.; Yamada M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dept. Biochem., Tokyo Metrop. Inst. Gerontol., Tokyo 173, Japan
SOURCE: Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, (1980) 97/2 (452-462).
CODEN: BBRCA
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FILE SEGMENT: 025 Hematology
029 Clinical Biochemistry
026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
LANGUAGE: English
AB When mouse myeloid leukemia Ml cells were induced to differentiate into macrophages by bacterial lipopolysaccharide (LPS), ***phospholipids*** and gangliosides of the cells changed markedly. The amounts of phosphatidylcholine, phosphatidylethanolamine and phosphatidylinositol per mg protein increased 30%, 20% and 30%, respectively, during differentiation, but the others, phosphatidyl ***serine*** and sphingomyelin, did not increase significantly. Three species of gangliosides constituted of major portions of gangliosides in Ml cells. Several-fold increase in monosialoganglioside GM1 was observed in the LPS- ***treated*** cells with a concomitant decrease in disialogangliosides. Based upon the ***treatment*** with sialidase, this GM1 was identified to be GM1b, which was recently found in rat ascites hepatoma cells and human erythrocyte membranes. It has been reported that mouse myeloid leukemia Ml cells can be induced to differentiate into macrophages by various reagents, such as proteins in the conditioned medium of mouse lung fibroblasts, steroids, polyanions including poly(ADR-Rib) and lipopolysaccharide. During this induction, differentiation-associated properties appeared; cell adhesion to culture flask, locomotion, phagocytosis, Fc- and c3-receptors, lysozyme and cathepsin D and changes in cell morphology. Recently Nagata and Ichikawa reported that Fc-receptor appeared without protein synthesis at an earlier stage of induction of differentiation. Changes in ***glycoprotein*** of cell membrane in M1 cells were also observed during the cell differentiation.
Phospholipids are major constituents of the cell membrane and changes in their ***composition*** might cause changes of the cell

morphology as well as various cellular functions. Gangliosides constitute a small portion of the glycoconjugates of cell surfaces, but might exhibit an important function as special receptors or surface markers, providing negative charges to the cell surface. This work shows that changes in ***phospholipids*** and gangliosides of mouse myeloid leukemia M1 cells were associated with the differentiation of the cells into mature cells. In addition, evidence is presented that a monosialoganglioside GM1b, which has been uncommon in biological materials, was identified in M1 cells.

L11 ANSWER 15 OF 15 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2002 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 74204783 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1974204783
TITLE: Studies on human placenta. I. Isolation and partial characterization of a glycoprotein from the chorionic villus.
AUTHOR: Schwartz E.S.; Gang N.F.; Gelfand M.M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Lady Davis Inst. Med. Res., Jew. Gen. Hosp., Montreal, Canada
SOURCE: American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, (1974) 118/6 (857-863).
CODEN: AJOGAH
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FILE SEGMENT: 010 Obstetrics and Gynecology
029 Clinical Biochemistry
003 Endocrinology
LANGUAGE: English
AB Recently, the authors were successful in isolating, by physical means, an insoluble fraction (IF) from the chorionic villi of term human placentas. The purpose of the present study was to determine the gross chemical ***composition*** , and the solubility properties of the insoluble fraction. On a dry weight basis, the IF was found to contain 5% ***phospholipid*** , 3.7% bound hexose, 1.4% hexosamines, and 0.6% sialic acid. On ***amino*** ***acid*** analysis, the membrane revealed a high concentration of acidic ***amino*** ***acids*** , no hydroxyproline or hydroxylysine, and trace amounts of half ***cystine*** and ***methionine*** . Trypsin, as well as mild alkali ***treatment*** , solubilized 50%; urea, 30%; and urea followed by pronase digestion, 98% of the isolated fraction. It is concluded that the IF isolated from the chorionic villi is a noncollagen containing lipo ***glycoprotein*** , made up of three subcomponents as determined by acrylamide gel electrophoresis. Since antibodies against the IF showed localization in the periphery of the chorionic villus in the placenta and cross reacted with the Bowman's capsule and the glomerular and tubular basement membranes in the kidney, it is suggested that the ***glycoprotein*** is associated with, or part of, the trophoblast basement membrane.

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:22:03 ON 17 NOV 2002)

FILE 'MEDLINE, CAPLUS, BIOSIS, EMBASE, SCISEARCH, AGRICOLA' ENTERED AT 12:22:32 ON 17 NOV 2002
L1 2800622 S COMPOSITION
L2 23697 S (PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITION) OR (THERAPEUTIC COMPOSITION)
L3 11029 S (EXTRACELLULAR MATRIX) (W) (MATERIAL OR COMPOUND OR COMPONENT
L4 1097283 S GLYCOSAMINOGLYCAN OR COLLAGEN OR CARTILAGE OR (CHRONDROITIN S
L5 758458 S PHOSPHOLIPID OR GLYCOLIPID OR LIPOPROTEIN
L6 2753150 S (AMINO ACID) OR GLYCINE OR ALANINE OR LEUCINE OR ISOLEUCINE
L7 0 S L2 (P) (L3 OR L4) (P) L5 (P) L6
L8 256 S L1 (P) (L3 OR L4) (P) L5 (P) L6
L9 111 DUPLICATE REMOVE L8 (145 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L10 0 S L9 (P) (PHARMACEUTICAL OR THERAPEUTIC OR MEDICAMENT)
L11 15 S L9 (P) TREAT?

=> s (molar ration) (p) l9
PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'RATION) (P) L92'
PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'RATION) (P) L94'
L12 0 (MOLAR RATION) (P) L9

```
=> s penicillin or caphalosporin or cyclosporin or antibiotic or immunosuppressant
L13    1038986 PENICILLIN OR CAPHALOSPORIN OR CYCLOSPORIN OR ANTIBIOTIC OR
               IMMUNOSUPPRESSANT

=> s l6 (p) (molar ratio)
L14       6279 L6 (P) (MOLAR RATIO)

=> s l13 (p) l14
L15         69 L13 (P) L14

=> s l15 (p) (l3 or l4) (p) l5
L16          0 L15 (P) (L3 OR L4) (P) L5

=> s mineral or vitamin or antioxidant or (omega-3 oil) or zinc or (zinc oxide)
L17    2126390 MINERAL OR VITAMIN OR ANTIOXIDANT OR (OMEGA-3 OIL) OR ZINC OR
               (ZINC OXIDE)

=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:22:03 ON 17 NOV 2002)

     FILE 'MEDLINE, CAPLUS, BIOSIS, EMBASE, SCISEARCH, AGRICOLA' ENTERED AT
     12:22:32 ON 17 NOV 2002
L1      2800622 S COMPOSITION
L2        23697 S (PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITION) OR (THERAPEUTIC COMPOSITION)
L3        11029 S (EXTRACELLULAR MATRIX) (W) (MATERIAL OR COMPOUND OR COMPONENT
L4      1097283 S GLYCOSAMINOGLYCAN OR COLLAGEN OR CARTILAGE OR (CHRONDROITIN S
L5       758458 S PHOSPHOLIPID OR GLYCOLIPID OR LIPOPROTEIN
L6      2753150 S (AMINO ACID ) OR GLYCINE OR ALANINE OR LEUCINE OR ISOLEUCINE
L7            0 S L2 (P) (L3 OR L4) (P) L5 (P) L6
L8          256 S L1 (P) (L3 OR L4) (P) L5 (P) L6
L9          111 DUPLICATE REMOVE L8 (145 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L10           0 S L9 (P) (PHARMACEUTICAL OR THERAPEUTIC OR MEDICAMENT)
L11          15 S L9 (P) TREAT?
L12           0 S (MOLAR RATION) (P) L9
L13     1038986 S PENICILLIN OR CAPHALOSPORIN OR CYCLOSPORIN OR ANTIBIOTIC OR I
L14        6279 S L6 (P) (MOLAR RATIO)
L15          69 S L13 (P) L14
L16           0 S L15 (P) (L3 OR L4) (P) L5
L17     2126390 S MINERAL OR VITAMIN OR ANTIOXIDANT OR (OMEGA-3 OIL) OR ZINC OR

=> s l9 (p) l17
PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'L140 (P) L129'
PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'L142 (P) L130'
L18           5 L9 (P) L17

=> d l18 1-5 ibib abs

L18  ANSWER 1 OF 5  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER:         1999:809107  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          132:40301
TITLE:                    A new cosmetic solution for a mild to moderate xerosis
AUTHOR(S):                Morganti, P.; Fabrizi, G.; James, B.
CORPORATE SOURCE:         R. and D - Mavi Sud S.r.l., Aprilla, 04011, Italy
SOURCE:                   Journal of Applied Cosmetology (1999), 17(3), 86-93
                          CODEN: JACOEL; ISSN: 0392-8543
PUBLISHER:                International Ediemme
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Journal
LANGUAGE:                 English
AB    As it is known, ceramides, together with cholesterol and fatty acids
      making up the lamellar layers, play a key role in maintaining balanced the
      lipid barrier of the skin.  PCA, a fundamental agent of the NMF (Natural
      Moisturizing Factors), and   ***glycine***  , the main component of
        ***collagen***  , behave as "cutaneous sponges" able to hold water for a
      long time at the deep cutaneous level.  Hyaluronic acid and some
      chitosan-derivs., contribute to cutaneous superficial hydration, acting
      both as topical protectors and as active principles able to hold high
      quantities of water.  Based on the aforementioned facts, the hydrating
      activity of a special multilamellar   ***compn***  . based on
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phospholipids , c[redacted]amide-6 and phytosphingosine en[redacted]ched with hyaluronic acid, a chitosan deriv., ***vitamin*** C, PC[redacted]
glycine and arginine was studied. The study was a randomized double-blind placebo-controlled study, carried out at two dermatol. offices on 40 very dry skinned female volunteers aged 23-35. The product activity was measured by a clin. score method and by measuring hydration and superficial skin lipids using the 3C System (Dermotech, Rome, Italy) for a three month period. Skin tolerability was also controlled. This 12-wk study, has shown the multi-lamellar ***compn*** . to be significantly superior to placebo in the treatment of mild to severe xerosis. In fact, both the hydration and the surface lipids increased quickly on the area treated from 70% to 80% ($p<0.005$). Moreover, there was a significant correlation ($r=0.94$) between the results recorded by the clin. score method and these obtained by the 3C System. The product was generally well tolerated and no side effects were detected during the study.

REFERENCE COUNT: 20 THERE ARE 20 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L18 ANSWER 2 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:137694 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:173429
TITLE: Adjuvant compositions comprising a mineral salt and another immunostimulating compound
INVENTOR(S): Kandil, Ali; James, Olive A.; Chong, Pele; Klein, Michel H.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Cannaught Laboratories Ltd., Can.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 54 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9534308	A2	19951221	WO 1995-CA359	19950615
WO 9534308	A3	19960523		
W: AM, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SI, SK, TJ, TT, UA, US, UZ, VN				
RW: KE, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 5837250	A	19981117	US 1995-483856	19950607
CA 2192659	AA	19951221	CA 1995-2192659	19950615
AU 9526670	A1	19960105	AU 1995-26670	19950615
EP 765163	A2	19970402	EP 1995-921672	19950615
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
US 6290971	B1	20010918	US 1997-750624	19970226

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1994-261194 A 19940616
WO 1995-CA359 W 19950615

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 124:173429

AB Adjuvant ***compns*** . for modulating an immune response to an antigen administered to a host comprise a ***mineral*** salt adjuvant and at least one other adjuvant. The ***compns*** . provide an adjuvanting effect on an antigen which is greater than the adjuvanting effect attainable by one of the adjuvants alone. An antigen is covalently bonded to a ***glycolipid*** analog to provide a discrete mol. which exhibits an enhanced adjuvanting effect on the antigen which is greater than the adjuvanting effect attainable in the absence of such covalent bonding. The antigen is microbial pathogens, bacteria, viruses, proteins, ***glycoproteins*** , ***lipoproteins*** , peptides, glycopeptides, toxoids, carbohydrates, tumor-specific antigens, etc. In example, synthetic peptides were prepd. as antigen, and N-(2-L- ***leucine*** -amino-2-deoxy-.beta.-D-glucopyranosyl)-N-octadecyldodecanamide acetate, tripalmityl-Cys-Ser-Ser-Asn-Ala, tripalmityl-Cys-Ser-Glu-Glu-Glu-Glu, tripalmityl-Cys-Ser-Lys-Lys-Lys-Lys, etc. were prepd. as adjuvant. Formulations contg. these synthetic antigen and adjuvants were prepd. as vaccines for HIV, flu, RSV, PIV3, flu BHA, pertussis toxoid, etc.

L18 ANSWER 3 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:538559 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:274034
TITLE: Immunomodulating compositions from bile
INVENTOR(S): Rang, Romeo
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Imutec Corp., Can.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 165 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9507089	A1	19950316	WO 1994-CA494	19940909
W: AM, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, NL, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SI, SK, TJ, TT, UA, US, UZ				
RW: KE, MW, SD, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2171281	AA	19950316	CA 1994-2171281	19940909
AU 9476489	A1	19950327	AU 1994-76489	19940909
EP 717631	A1	19960626	EP 1994-926737	19940909
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
CN 1136777	A	19961127	CN 1994-194002	19940909
JP 09502706	T2	19970318	JP 1994-508370	19940909
NO 9600907	A	19960430	NO 1996-907	19960306
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PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
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OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 122:274034
GI

/ Structure 2 in file .gra /

AB A ***compn*** . for use as an immunomodulator comprises small-mol.-wt. components (<3000 Da) extractable from bile of animals which (a) are capable of stimulating monocytes and macrophages in vitro; (b) are capable of modulating tumor necrosis factor prodn.; (c) contain no measurable IL-1a, IL-1b, TNF, IL-6, IL-8, IL-4, GM-CSF or IFN-.gamma.; (d) have an anti-proliferative effect in a malignant mouse hybridoma cell line; (e) show no cytotoxicity to human peripheral blood mononuclear cells; and (f) contain no endotoxin. The bile components may include steroids [I; X = H, OH, :O, OSO3H; Y = CHMe(CH2)3R1, CHMe(CH2)2R2; R1 = CHMe2, CHMeCH2OH, CHMeCHO, CO2H; R2 = CH(OH)CHMeCO2H, CO2H, CONHR; R = ***amino*** ***acid*** residue] and their .DELTA.4, .DELTA.5(6), and .DELTA.6 dehydro derivs., ***phospholipids*** , sphingolipids, diglycerides, oligosaccharides, mucin or ***proteoglycan*** hydrolysis products, fat-sol. ***vitamins*** , glutamic acid conjugates, alkylamines, fatty acids, etc. Thus, bovine gall bladder bile was mixed with an equal vol. of EtOH, centrifuged, optionally treated with activated C, concd. by evapn., and extd. with Et2O, and the aq. phase was buffered, autoclaved, and analyzed by HPLC.

L18 ANSWER 4 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1968:47555 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 68:47555
TITLE: Lipids of mineralizing epiphyseal tissues in the bovine fetus
AUTHOR(S): Wuthier, Roy E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Forsyth Dental Center, Boston, Mass., USA
SOURCE: J. Lipid Res. (1968), 9(1), 68-78
CODEN: JLPRAW

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journa
LANGUAGE: Englis
AB Because lipids had been consistently detected histol. at sites of new calcification, the lipids of epiphyseal ***cartilage*** and bone in various stages of mineralization were examd. Lipids were extd. before and after demineralization and analyzed. Lipid content increased during proliferation and calcification of epiphyseal ***cartilage*** . Much less was seen in the adjacent cancellous bone; this corroborates histochem. findings. Similar ***phospholipid*** ***compns*** . were seen in the total lipids of ***cartilage*** and bone. Neutral (dipolar) ***phospholipids*** accounted for nearly 90% of the total lipid P and were almost completely extd. before demineralization. ***Serine*** - and inositol-contg. ***phospholipids*** and 2 other, unidentified, acidic lipids could not be effectively extd. from calcifying tissues until after demineralization. Since the extn. of the acidic lipids was closely related to the degree of mineralization, it is possible that they form part of a ***lipoprotein*** - ***mineral*** complex in the calcifying matrix. Lysophospholipids were detected in all exts., but primarily in those made after decalcification. Acidic lipids are mainly responsible for the sudanophilia detected histol. at sites of new calcification. 41 references.

L18 ANSWER 5 OF 5 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1979:149998 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA67:29998
TITLE: CHANGES IN CHEMICAL COMPOSITION BIOSYNTHESIS AND STRUCTURE OF MESOGASTRIC ZONE SECRETION IN CHICKS WITH A AVITAMINOSIS.
AUTHOR(S): DUSHEIKO A A; KHOMUTOVSKII O A; BLAZHEVICH M A; SOLODOVA E V; CHERNUKHINA L A; ZABELLO E M
CORPORATE SOURCE: A.V. PALLADIN INST. BIOCHEM., ACAD. SCI. UKR. SSR, KIEV, USSR.
SOURCE: UKR BIOKHIM ZH, (1978) 50 (3), 325-331.
CODEN: UBZHD4. ISSN: 0201-8470.
FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
LANGUAGE: Russian
AB In the intermediate area of the chicken stomach with A-avitaminosis, the amount of the secretion increased and its chemical ***composition*** changed sharply: the content of water, lipids, hexolamines and sulfates decreased. By using 14-C-acetate, 35S- ***methionine*** and 35S-sulfate, it was established that renewal of the secretion was inhibited. EM examinations showed that the secretion was normally homogenous but with A-avitaminosis it acquired a honeycomb structure, its physicochemical properties being changed; it became rigid, cuticle-like. As a result there appeared deep cracks reaching mucosa, which led to formation of erosions and ulcers. The initial disturbances of the secretion may not be related to the protein component (as the ratio of ***amino*** ***acids*** in it was almost unchanged) but may depend on the carbohydrate and lipid components. The hypothesis of de Luck et al. as to the transport and intermediatory function of ***vitamin*** A in biosynthesis of ***glycosaminoglycans*** , ***glycolipids*** and glycolipoproteins was questioned. ***Vitamin*** A may take part in these processes but not as an intermediate of metabolic systems but at the level of biological structures (for instance, the Golgi apparatus and others) which organize these systems and coordinate their function.

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:22:03 ON 17 NOV 2002)

FILE 'MEDLINE, CAPLUS, BIOSIS, EMBASE, SCISEARCH, AGRICOLA' ENTERED AT 12:22:32 ON 17 NOV 2002
L1 2800622 S COMPOSITION
L2 23697 S (PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITION) OR (THERAPEUTIC COMPOSITION)
L3 11029 S (EXTRACELLULAR MATRIX) (W) (MATERIAL OR COMPOUND OR COMPONENT
L4 1097283 S GLYCOSAMINOGLYCAN OR COLLAGEN OR CARTILAGE OR (CHRONDROITIN S
L5 758458 S PHOSPHOLIPID OR GLYCOLIPID OR LIPOPROTEIN
L6 2753150 S (AMINO ACID) OR GLYCINE OR ALANINE OR LEUCINE OR ISOLEUCINE
L7 0 S L2 (P) (L3 OR L4) (P) L5 (P) L6
L8 256 S L1 (P) (L3 OR L4) (P) L5 (P) L6
L9 111 DUPLICATE REMOVE L8 (145 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

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L10           0 S L9 (P) (PHARM[redacted]EUTICAL OR THERAPEUTIC OR MEDIC[redacted]ENT)
L11          15 S L9 (P) TREAT?
L12           0 S (MOLAR RATION) (P) L9
L13     1038986 S PENICILLIN OR CAPHALOSPORIN OR CYCLOSPORIN OR ANTIBIOTIC OR I
L14        6279 S L6 (P) (MOLAR RATIO)
L15          69 S L13 (P) L14
L16           0 S L15 (P) (L3 OR L4) (P) L5
L17     2126390 S MINERAL OR VITAMIN OR ANTIOXIDANT OR (OMEGA-3 OIL) OR ZINC OR
L18           5 S L9 (P) L17

=> log y
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                      ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                   136.31     136.52

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)          SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                      ENTRY    SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                    -5.58      -5.58

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